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August 1, 1979

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D. C. 20520

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It is my understanding that CIA has prepared Research Aid People's Republic of China International Trade Handbook, 1977, 1978, and 1979. The 1979 may not yet be available. It is my understanding that these papers are in the public domain and are not classified. If my understanding is correct, I would greatly appreciate having copies of this document for use in connection with articles being prepared for the International Law Journal here at California Western School of Law on the subject of trade with China.

Sincerely yours,

S. Houston Lay
S. Houston Lay
Professor of Law

SHL:akp

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China: International Trade 1977-78

A Research Paper

*ER 78-10721
December 1978*

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PREFACE

This research paper updates ER 77-10674, *China: International Trade, 1976-77*, November 1977. It contains the following information: a short text, assessing Chinese trade during 1977 and giving a preliminary estimate of the likely level of trade during 1978, and an appendix, comprising tables A-1 through A-13, which cover trade trends, trading partners, commodity composition, and financial activity.

The statistical data are based on the official statistics of China's trading partners, where available. Statistics for Chinese trade with the non-Communist developed countries are essentially complete, but statistics for trade with the less developed countries are fragmentary. Statistics on China's trade with the USSR and most East European countries are available from Soviet and East European sources. Statistics are not available for Chinese trade with other Communist countries, and estimates for these countries are based on trade agreements and other trade indicators. Non-Communist trade statistics have been adjusted to place Chinese exports on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis and Chinese imports on a cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.) basis.* As of the 1977 edition, data for trade with Hong Kong include both reexports of Chinese goods to third countries and reexports of third country goods to China. Separate tables show Hong Kong reexports of Chinese goods by destination and commodity composition. Trade aggregates for previous years have been revised to reflect this change. Because of rounding, components in the statistical tables may not add to the totals shown.

The grouping of non-Communist countries is as follows:

- Developed countries—including Australia, Japan, and New Zealand in East Asia and the Pacific; all countries in Western Europe and Canada and the United States in North America.
- Less developed countries—including all Southeast Asian countries except Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos; all South Asian and Middle Eastern countries; all countries in Africa except South Africa; all countries in Latin America except Cuba.
- Hong Kong and Macao.

Except where noted, major commodity groupings are as follows:

- Foodstuffs, including food, live animals, beverages, and tobacco (Standard International Trade Classification [SITC] sections 0 and 1).

* The value of imports is the value of goods delivered to Chinese docks, including insurance and freight charges. The value of exports is the value of goods loaded on board ship in Chinese ports.

- Crude materials, including inedible crude materials, mineral fuels, and animal and vegetable oils and fats (SITC sections 2, 3, and 4).
- Chemicals (SITC section 5).
- Manufactures, including products classified chiefly by material, machinery and transport equipment, and miscellaneous articles (SITC sections 6, 7, and 8).
- Other (SITC section 9), including unspecified commodities and transactions.

China: International Trade, 1977-78

*Central Intelligence Agency
National Foreign Assessment Center*

December 1978

Overview of Trade in 1977

With stability returning after the political and economic turmoil of 1976, the foreign trade of the People's Republic of China in 1977 regained the upward path. Overall, two-way trade grew by 13.4 percent over 1976 to \$15.1 billion. Much of the increase in both exports and imports came in the second half of the year. The balance was smaller than in 1976, but still positive by about \$850 million. These figures are in rough agreement with the official Chinese claim that trade increased more than 12 percent over the 1976 total, reaching the highest level in PRC history, and showing a favorable balance.

Imports rebounded, on the strength of large agricultural purchases, to \$7.1 billion, but still fell short of the peak level of \$7.4 billion in 1974. Deliveries of machinery and equipment fell again, reflecting the steady decline in new contracts for complete plants since 1973. In contrast with the 1973-74 period, low world prices for many of China's agricultural purchases moderated the growth in the value of imports last year. Price trends for other major commodities were mixed, but overall the real growth in China's imports probably was slightly greater than the 18-percent growth in value terms.

After two years of stagnation, Chinese exports grew by about \$700 million in 1977 to \$8.0 billion. The implementation of Peking's more flexible approach to foreign trade, as well as the return of calm to domestic production and transportation, improved the export climate. All the major export categories posted gains, with deliveries of petroleum, textiles, and clothing showing the largest increases.

Patterns of Trade

The non-Communist countries increased their share of China's trade to about 83 percent in 1977, accounting for more than 80 percent of the rise in total exports and virtually all of the gain in imports. The sharp jump in Chinese imports of agricultural products shuffled the order of Peking's major trading partners. Japan, the perennial number one trading partner, regained lost ground from 1976 although trade levels were still below the 1975 peak. Australia and Canada moved up to the number four and six slots, respectively, with the upturn in grain deliveries. With a drop in imports offsetting a small gain in exports, trade with Western Europe fell for the second year. West Germany, despite a decline in trade, retained its number three ranking. France dropped from the top 10 list while the United Kingdom edged back on. Table 2 compares the ranking of China's major trading partners in 1976 and 1977.

Sino-US trade received a boost in the latter half of the year with the renewal of US deliveries of cotton, soybeans, and soybean oil (see figure 2). China posted its second consecutive surplus with the United States despite only marginal gains in exports. Besides the \$70 million worth of agricultural products, China also imported \$61 million in machinery and equipment, \$21 million in synthetic fibers, and \$9 million in fertilizer from the United States. Sales of US aluminum dropped from \$29 million in 1976 to \$6 million last year.

China maintained its special trade relationship with Hong Kong in 1977. Deliveries to Peking's largest export market and second-ranked trading

Figure 1

China: Geographic Distribution of Trade, 1977

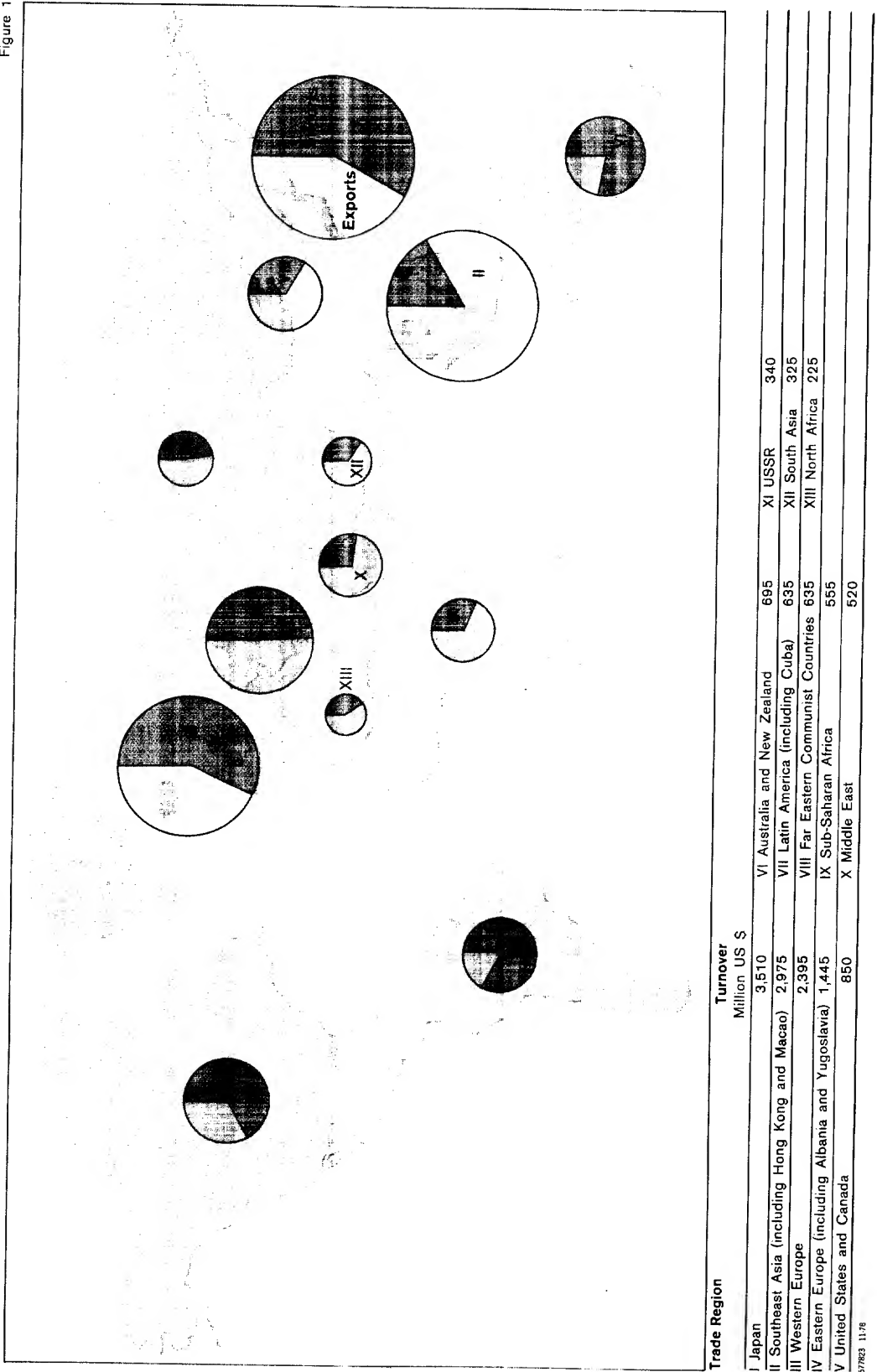


Table 1

China: Balance of Trade

| | Exports | Imports | Balance |
|------------|---------|---------|---------------|
| | | | Billion US \$ |
| 1970 | 2.1 | 2.2 | -0.2 |
| 1971 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 |
| 1972 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 0.3 |
| 1973 | 5.1 | 5.2 | -0.2 |
| 1974 | 6.7 | 7.4 | -0.8 |
| 1975 | 7.2 | 7.4 | -0.2 |
| 1976 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 1.3 |
| 1977 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 0.9 |

Table 2

China: Top 10 Trading Partners

| | Total Trade (Million US \$) | | Rank | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------|------|------|
| | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 |
| Japan | 3,052 | 3,509 | 1 | 1 |
| Hong Kong | 1,620 | 1,779 | 2 | 2 |
| West Germany | 952 | 826 | 3 | 3 |
| Australia | 380 | 631 | 7 | 4 |
| Romania | 451 | 600 | 5 | 5 |
| Canada | 309 | 459 | 9 | 6 |
| United States | 351 | 391 | 8 | 7 |
| USSR | 417 | 338 | 6 | 8 |
| Singapore | 295 | 324 | 10 | 9 |
| United Kingdom | 277 | 284 | 12 | 10 |

partner grew by \$159 million last year to \$1.7 billion. China provides the bulk of Hong Kong's foodstuff needs, increasing amounts of petroleum products, and large quantities of consumer goods and industrial products. In contrast, China's traditional trade surplus with the less developed countries shrank by \$455 million last year. Chinese purchases of agricultural products pushed its imports from the Third World up sharply, while exports to these countries posted more modest gains.

Trade with the Communist countries dipped to 17 percent of China's total trade—down 1 percentage point from the previous year—despite a \$175 million increase in two-way trade. Sino-Soviet trade fell by almost 20 percent, reflecting a decline in PRC imports of Soviet aircraft and generating equipment. Trade with Eastern Europe grew largely on the strength of a one-third increase in Sino-Romanian trade. Ex-

changes with Romania—China's largest Communist trade partner—have been bolstered for the past two years by an exchange of PRC crude oil for Romanian fertilizer.

Exports Back on Track

The increase of nearly 10 percent in Chinese exports in 1977 was spread across the major commodity groups and geographic areas. The distribution of exports among the sectors of origin was unchanged from 1976 and few changes occurred in the individual categories. A rise in world rice prices apparently offset the decline in the volume of rice exports; total sales of grain and grain products increased by a small amount.

Crude oil as a share of exports edged up to 10 percent of the total. Deliveries to Japan increased to 6.7 million tons (134,000 barrels per day—b/d) worth about \$635 million, compared with 6.1 million tons (123,000 b/d) worth \$545 million in 1976. Crude oil and petroleum product deliveries to the Philippines and Hong Kong rose, while those to Romania and Thailand were roughly the same. Prices for China's oil exports increased only modestly in 1977, reflecting the relative stability of OPEC prices.

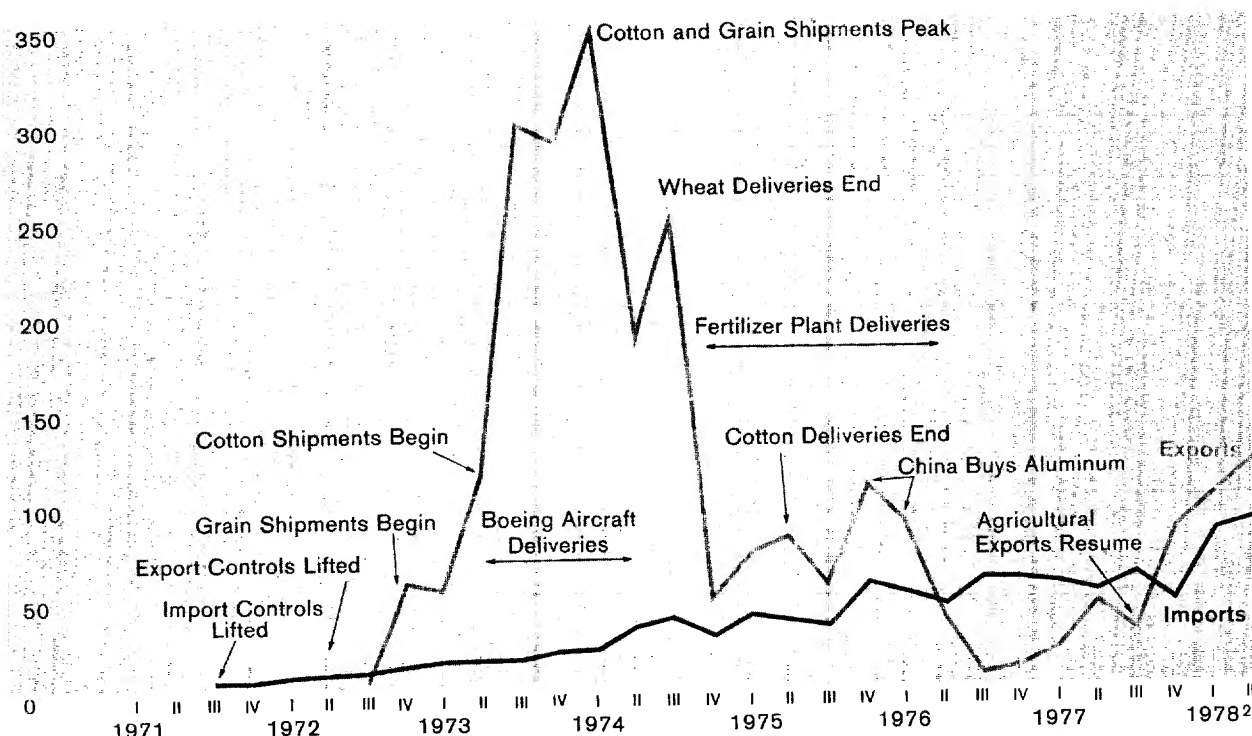
Agricultural Deliveries Hike Imports

Sharp jumps in Chinese imports of grain, sugar, soybeans, and cotton accounted for most of the increase in total PRC imports last year. Total agricultural imports grew from \$920 million in 1976 to \$1.9 billion in 1977. Peking reacted to its stagnant grain production and boosted wheat imports from 1.9 million tons worth \$325 million in 1976 to 6.9 million tons worth \$745 million last year. Argentina rejoined Canada and Australia in supplying grain while the United States was passed over. China took advantage of low world sugar prices to increase its sugar purchases to 1.6 million tons worth \$320 million compared with 600,000 tons worth \$200 million in 1976. As a result, the share of foodstuffs in China's import bill almost doubled to 17 percent. Imports of natural textile fibers jumped from \$190 million in 1976 to \$350 million in 1977. Purchases of synthetic fibers

Figure 2

Highlights of US-China Trade¹

Million US \$



1. Data are from US Department of Commerce and show both exports and imports on an f.o.b. basis.

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also increased. Soybean imports shot up to 400,000 tons pushing oilseed imports to \$115 million—\$110 million higher than in 1976—while vegetable oil imports hit \$105 million—more than 10 times the 1976 level.

Imports of industrial supplies, the largest component of total imports at 63 percent, also rose last year. Chinese imports of iron and steel totaled 5.8 million tons worth \$1.6 billion, up 1 million tons and \$200 million from the previous year. Imports of nonferrous metals increased by only \$5 million, reflecting lower copper purchases and slackening aluminum deliveries. Purchases of chemicals were up, led by a sharp increase in fertilizer deliveries; imports of rubber were also higher.

Although policy statements during the year were roundly in favor of increasing imports of foreign technology, deliveries of capital goods fell by \$635 million. This, of course, reflects the drop in major contracts for plant and equipment after 1973. Imports of machinery were down by more than one-half from 1976. Transport equipment imports rose because of Peking's large purchases of used ships to expand its merchant fleet during a period of depressed prices for vessels.

During 1977 China was engaged in revising its economic plan and setting priorities for capital imports. As a result new contracts for complete plants dropped to a total of only \$59 million for three petrochemical facilities. This was one-third the total in 1976 and the lowest total since 1972.

Table 3

China: Commodity Composition of Trade ¹
1977

| | Million US \$ | Percent of Total |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Exports (f.o.b.) | 7,955 | 100 |
| Agricultural | 2,840 | 36 |
| Animals, meat, and fish | 650 | 8 |
| Grain | 455 | 6 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 490 | 6 |
| Oilseeds | 90 | 1 |
| Textile fibers | 290 | 4 |
| Crude animal materials | 330 | 4 |
| Other | 535 | 7 |
| Extractive | 1,000 | 13 |
| Crude minerals and metals | 120 | 2 |
| Crude oil | 785 | 10 |
| Coal | 95 | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 4,115 | 51 |
| Petroleum products | 230 | 3 |
| Chemicals | 380 | 5 |
| Metals and metal products | 355 | 4 |
| Machinery and equipment | 270 | 3 |
| Textile yarn and fabric | 1,300 | 16 |
| Clothing and footwear | 625 | 8 |
| Other light manufactures | 955 | 12 |
| Imports (c.i.f.) | 7,100 | 100 |
| Foodstuffs | 1,230 | 17 |
| Grain | 745 | 10 |
| Sugar | 320 | 5 |
| Other | 165 | 2 |
| Industrial supplies | 4,545 | 65 |
| Rubber | 225 | 3 |
| Textile fibers | 500 | 7 |
| Chemicals | 885 | 12 |
| Iron and steel | 1,570 | 22 |
| Nonferrous metals | 265 | 4 |
| Metal products | 55 | 1 |
| Other | 1,045 | 15 |
| Capital goods | 1,290 | 18 |
| Nonelectric machinery | 455 | 6 |
| Electric machinery | 105 | 1 |
| Transport equipment | 640 | 9 |
| Other | 90 | 1 |
| Consumer goods | 35 | Negl |

¹ The sectors of origin and end use categories in this table differ somewhat from the categories found in the appendix. For example, the foodstuffs series includes oilseeds but excludes tobacco; capital goods cover hand tools and precision instruments in addition to machinery and transport equipment. The manufacturing sector includes chemicals, petroleum products, synthetic textile fibers, and other processed goods not included under SITC sections 6, 7, and 8. For a detailed description of procedures see ER 77-10477, *China: Real Trends in Trade With Non-Communist Countries Since 1970*, October 1977.

Financial Situation Healthy

With its second consecutive large trade surplus, China emerged from 1977 in good financial condition. The estimated current account balance was a plus \$1.5 billion; new credit drawings almost matched debt service. Increased grain imports led to higher drawings of short-term credits while the drop in short-term repayments reflected the lull in grain purchases the previous year. Drawings on medium-term credits for complete plants were minimal as deliveries under most of these contracts have been completed. Repayments on these credits began in earnest last year and should peak in 1978-79. China's outstanding debt increased slightly to an estimated \$1.3 billion. With a ratio of debt service to hard currency exports of only 8 percent for 1977, this debt does not constitute a heavy burden for the Chinese economy.

Outlook for 1978

In the midst of a rapid shift toward more flexible trade and financial policies, China's foreign trade in 1978 will post some major gains. Expanding on its claim for the increase in total trade in 1977, the New China News Agency has been citing growth of exports and imports during 1978 over comparable periods in 1977. For the first eight months of this year China has claimed that exports grew by 29.8 percent and imports by 59.2 percent over the same period in 1977. These growth rates will moderate over the last four months, particularly for imports. For the year, imports and exports combined will likely total around \$19.5 billion—an increase of some 30 percent over 1977. With imports rising much faster than exports, the trade balance will probably show a small deficit. Even with a trade deficit and higher repayments on short- and medium-term credits, however, China can still look forward to a balance-of-payments surplus — though a smaller one than in 1977.

Trade Policy Flexibility With a Vengeance

Although official pronouncements in favor of expanding foreign trade and making greater use of foreign technology to speed economic modernization began soon after the fall of the Gang of

Four, foreign trade policy has been liberalized in some surprising ways in 1978. Using "flexibility" as the key word to reconcile the modifications of trade policy with self-reliance, Peking is now willing to engage in direct borrowing for longer terms, barter agreements, product payback schemes for imports, importing goods to be reprocessed for export, and even some forms of joint venture with foreign firms. The only things explicitly prohibited are direct government-to-government loans and direct foreign investment in China. Yet, even on these two points China appears to be willing to fudge its definitions in certain cases. For example, Peking has reportedly agreed to accept a substantial resource development loan from the Japan Export-Import Bank to the Bank of China.

Formal commercial links are also being expanded to promote trade and the acquisition of foreign technology. In February 1978 an eight-year long-term trade agreement was signed with Japan calling for an exchange of \$10 billion worth of Chinese oil and coal for an equal amount of Japanese plant and equipment. Peking and Tokyo recently agreed to extend the agreement for an additional five years, although the increase in trade levels is still under negotiation. At midyear, a trade agreement was signed with the European Community setting up a framework for expanded trade. In addition, several technical cooperation agreements have been signed with foreign countries and organizations, and Peking has decided to send increasing numbers of students for study in Western countries, including the United States.

Aside from the favorable climate set for foreign trade, this new flexibility probably did not have much effect on trade levels in 1978. Many of the arrangements still in the negotiating stage could, however, substantially influence trade flows in the future. Depending on how far Peking is willing and able to push these liberalized policies, foreign trade could show some major gains in the years to come.

Exports Up Across the Board

Exports for 1978 will increase around 25 percent from the 1977 total, with the gains spread over the range of export commodities as

in 1977. Sales of Chinese crude oil and petroleum products will account for about the same share of total exports as the year before. Japan remains the principal market for PRC crude and is scheduled to take 6.8 million tons (136,000 b/d) in 1978 under the long-term trade agreement (LTTA), an increase of 100,000 tons (2,000 b/d) over 1977. The major jump in oil exports under the long-term agreement will not take place until 1982. The Philippines, which also signed a long-term oil agreement with China this year, has contracted for 1.2 million tons (24,000 b/d) in 1978. China's other regular customers for oil—Thailand, Romania, Hong Kong, and North Korea—will also take larger amounts of oil, but Peking's search for other buyers for its expensive and heavy crude has not yielded good results.

China's efforts to increase exports of nonoil products this year have centered not only on boosting supplies but also on improving quality, packaging, and delivery times. With a new flexibility toward foreign buyers that first appeared at the spring Canton Fair, China is proving more receptive to buyer specifications for export goods and showing itself willing to use customer-supplied labels, patterns, packaging, raw materials, and machinery to produce acceptable quality goods. Peking has also reorganized its trading corporations to improve export efficiency. The China National Packaging Corporation, China National Arts and Crafts Corporation, and, most recently, the China National Machinery Export Corporation have been set up under the Ministry of Foreign Trade to deal with specialized product lines.

Imports Take Off

Imports will jump sharply this year as increasing purchases of industrial supplies and capital goods are added to continued large-scale imports of agricultural products. Total imports for 1978 will probably show an increase of about 40 percent over 1977, with the pace of import growth easing from the 59-percent rate claimed for the first eight months.

Agricultural imports will rise to over \$2 billion this year, but will decline as a share of total imports. Grain deliveries are expected to reach

about 8.7 million tons worth about \$1 billion and cotton imports may hit \$500 million for the year. Sugar imports will decline slightly, edible oil imports will be about the same, and oilseed purchases will fall from the 1977 level.

Purchases of industrial supplies will increase to keep pace with rising demand from domestic economic growth. Steel and nonferrous metal imports will be up, and China is also buying larger amounts of iron ore. Higher prices will boost rubber imports, and fertilizer purchases will increase.

Imports of machinery and equipment will reverse their two-year slide, with China's major new round of foreign technology purchases under way. Machinery and equipment imports may increase to over \$2 billion as deliveries on major contracts for machinery (particularly onshore oilfield equipment) signed in 1977 to take place and transport equipment imports (largely ships and trucks) continue strong. Aircraft imports will decline as most of the contracts from earlier years are complete. Imports of complete plant equipment will continue to lag, although delivery on the three contracts signed in 1977 should begin this year.

Signings of new plant contracts began in earnest in mid-1978 and by yearend should well outstrip the peak of \$1.2 billion signed in 1973. Through September 1978 contracts totaling almost \$900 million had been signed for such items as petrochemical plants, a steel mill, a color television plant, and mining facilities. Negotiations are continuing on some \$2 billion in equipment for the Shanghai steel mill; an agreement has been reached on a \$4 billion coal-mining deal with West Germany, although contracts for the specific projects have not yet been signed. In addition to complete plant deals, purchases of major equipment this year already total more than \$200 million, but delivery will not take place until 1979-80.

Major Trading Partners in 1978

The non-Communist countries will continue to dominate China's trade in 1978 and may even increase their share of the total. Figure 3 shows the trends in trade with the leading non-Communist

trading partners. Sino-Japanese trade is expected to reach \$5 billion this year. Oil and coal deliveries under the long-term trade agreement—worth almost \$700 million—will account for much of the increase in exports to Japan, while larger purchases of steel at higher prices and a turnaround in machinery and equipment deliveries will push up the import totals. Japan continues to garner the lion's share of complete plant contracts; with negotiations under way for a number of resource development projects, particularly offshore oil which reportedly could run over \$10 billion, this trend will continue.

Sino-US trade is bouncing back sharply this year and will hit over \$1 billion by yearend. The resumption of purchases of US grain will drive imports to around \$750 million. Total imports of US agricultural products will approach \$500 million for the year and machinery and equipment imports will edge higher. Chinese exports will be about \$325 million, putting Peking back into deficit with the United States. The US share of PRC plant contracts has been small thus far, although, as in the past, US firms are participating in third-country sales by providing technology. If negotiations with US oil companies for offshore oil development bear fruit, the US share of Chinese capital goods purchases could increase markedly.

Trade with Western Europe is picking up this year after a decline in 1977. Chinese purchases of industrial supplies and machinery are on the rise and the large-scale contracts being negotiated for West European plant and equipment, especially for mining, will mean larger increases in the future. Canada and Australia continue to be major suppliers of agricultural products and metals. Hong Kong and the less developed countries will provide larger markets for Chinese foodstuffs and manufactures while PRC imports of Third World agricultural products and raw materials will increase.

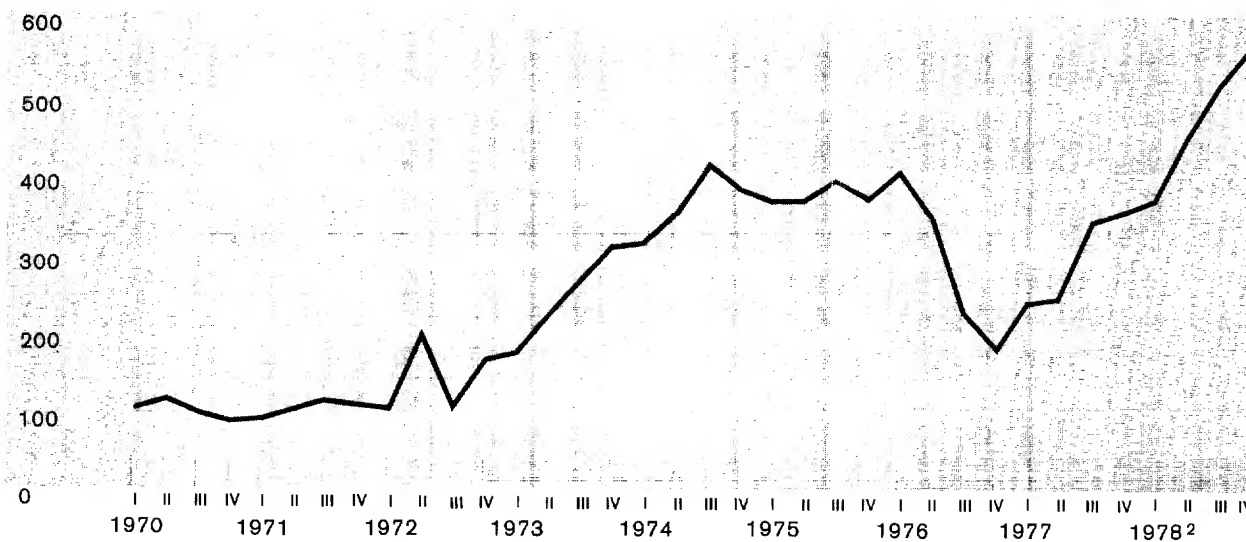
Chinese trade with the Communist countries in 1978 will show some gains but probably not grow as fast as trade with the non-Communist countries. Increased trade with Romania will keep it China's largest Communist trading partner.

China: Trade With Leading Non-Communist Trade Partners¹

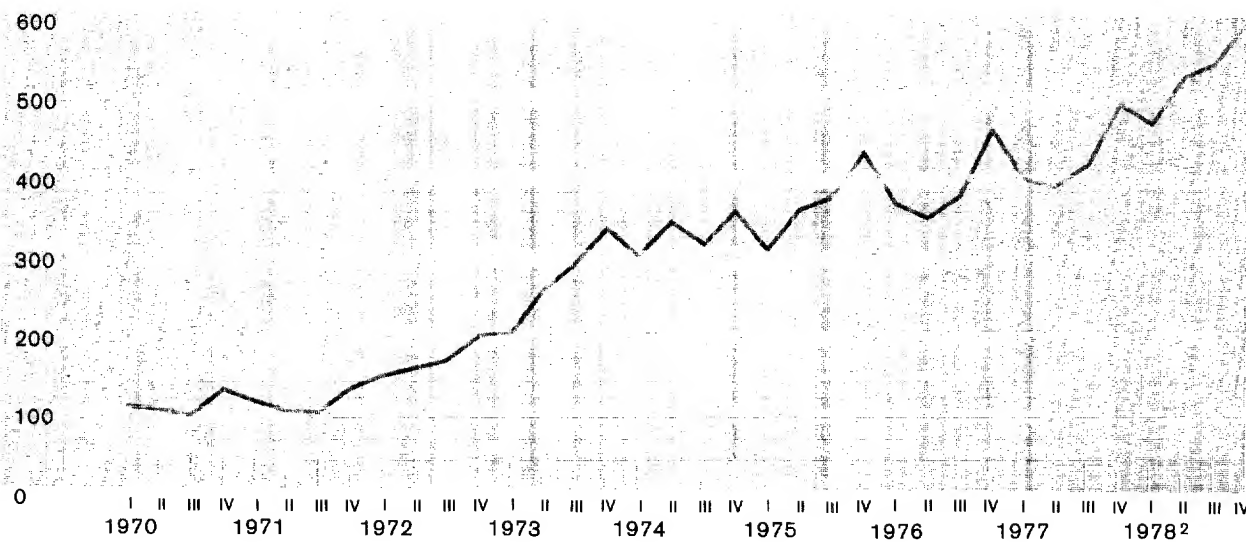
Figure 3

Index: 1970 I=100

Imports



Exports



1. The Big Seven countries plus the Netherlands, Hong Kong, and Singapore. These countries normally account for nearly 70 percent of both exports to and imports from non-Communist countries.

2. Second, third, and fourth quarter 1978 are projected.

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APPENDIX
STATISTICAL TABLES

Table A-1
China: Balance of Trade ¹

Million US \$

| | Total trade | | | | Communist Countries | | | | Non-Communist Countries | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Exports | Imports | Balance | Total | Exports | Imports | Balance | Total | Exports | Imports | Balance |
| 1950 | 1,210 | 620 | 590 | 30 | 350 | 210 | 140 | 70 | 860 | 410 | 450 | -40 |
| 1951 | 1,900 | 780 | 1,120 | -340 | 975 | 465 | 515 | -50 | 920 | 315 | 605 | -290 |
| 1952 | 1,890 | 875 | 1,015 | -140 | 1,315 | 605 | 710 | -105 | 575 | 270 | 305 | -35 |
| 1953 | 2,295 | 1,040 | 1,255 | -215 | 1,555 | 670 | 885 | -215 | 740 | 370 | 370 | 0 |
| 1954 | 2,350 | 1,060 | 1,290 | -230 | 1,735 | 765 | 970 | -205 | 615 | 295 | 320 | -25 |
| 1955 | 3,035 | 1,375 | 1,660 | -285 | 2,250 | 950 | 1,300 | -350 | 785 | 425 | 360 | 65 |
| 1956 | 3,120 | 1,635 | 1,485 | 150 | 2,055 | 1,045 | 1,010 | 35 | 1,065 | 590 | 475 | 115 |
| 1957 | 3,055 | 1,615 | 1,440 | 175 | 1,965 | 1,085 | 880 | 205 | 1,090 | 530 | 560 | -30 |
| 1958 | 3,765 | 1,940 | 1,825 | 115 | 2,380 | 1,280 | 1,100 | 180 | 1,385 | 660 | 725 | -65 |
| 1959 | 4,290 | 2,230 | 2,060 | 170 | 2,980 | 1,615 | 1,365 | 250 | 1,310 | 615 | 695 | -80 |
| 1960 | 3,990 | 1,960 | 2,030 | -70 | 2,620 | 1,335 | 1,285 | 50 | 1,370 | 625 | 745 | -120 |
| 1961 | 3,015 | 1,525 | 1,490 | 35 | 1,685 | 965 | 715 | 250 | 1,335 | 560 | 775 | -215 |
| 1962 | 2,670 | 1,520 | 1,150 | 370 | 1,410 | 915 | 490 | 425 | 1,265 | 605 | 660 | -55 |
| 1963 | 2,775 | 1,575 | 1,200 | 375 | 1,250 | 820 | 430 | 390 | 1,525 | 755 | 770 | -15 |
| 1964 | 3,220 | 1,750 | 1,470 | 280 | 1,100 | 710 | 390 | 320 | 2,120 | 1,040 | 1,080 | -40 |
| 1965 | 3,880 | 2,035 | 1,845 | 190 | 1,165 | 650 | 515 | 135 | 2,715 | 1,385 | 1,330 | 55 |
| 1966 | 4,245 | 2,210 | 2,035 | 175 | 1,090 | 585 | 505 | 80 | 3,155 | 1,625 | 1,530 | 95 |
| 1967 | 3,915 | 1,960 | 1,955 | 5 | 830 | 485 | 345 | 140 | 3,085 | 1,475 | 1,610 | -135 |
| 1968 | 3,785 | 1,960 | 1,825 | 135 | 840 | 500 | 340 | 160 | 2,945 | 1,460 | 1,485 | -25 |
| 1969 | 3,895 | 2,060 | 1,835 | 225 | 785 | 490 | 295 | 195 | 3,110 | 1,570 | 1,540 | 30 |
| 1970 | 4,340 | 2,095 | 2,245 | -150 | 860 | 480 | 380 | 100 | 3,480 | 1,615 | 1,865 | -250 |
| 1971 | 4,810 | 2,500 | 2,310 | 190 | 1,085 | 585 | 500 | 85 | 3,725 | 1,915 | 1,810 | 105 |
| 1972 | 6,000 | 3,150 | 2,850 | 300 | 1,275 | 740 | 535 | 205 | 4,725 | 2,410 | 2,315 | 95 |
| 1973 | 10,300 | 5,075 | 5,225 | -150 | 1,710 | 1,000 | 710 | 290 | 8,590 | 4,075 | 4,515 | -440 |
| 1974 | 14,080 | 6,660 | 7,420 | -760 | 2,435 | 1,430 | 1,010 | 420 | 11,645 | 5,230 | 6,415 | -1,185 |
| 1975 | 14,575 | 7,180 | 7,395 | -215 | 2,390 | 1,380 | 1,010 | 370 | 12,185 | 5,800 | 6,385 | -585 |
| 1976 | 13,275 | 7,265 | 6,010 | 1,255 | 2,345 | 1,240 | 1,105 | 135 | 10,930 | 6,025 | 4,905 | 1,120 |
| 1977 | 15,055 | 7,955 | 7,100 | 855 | 2,520 | 1,370 | 1,150 | 225 | 12,530 | 6,580 | 5,950 | 630 |

¹ Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.

Table A-2

China: Trade, by Area and Country ¹

Million US \$

| | 1976 | | | | 1977 | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Total | Exports | Imports | Balance | Total | Exports | Imports | Balance |
| Total (all countries) | 13,275 | 7,265 | 6,010 | 1,255 | 15,055 | 7,955 | 7,100 | 855 |
| Non-Communist countries | 10,930 | 6,025 | 4,905 | 1,120 | 12,530 | 6,580 | 5,950 | 630 |
| Developed countries | 6,805 | 2,695 | 4,110 | -1,415 | 7,450 | 2,925 | 4,525 | -1,600 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 3,470 | 1,420 | 2,050 | -630 | 4,205 | 1,620 | 2,585 | -965 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 380 | 102 | 278 | -176 | 631 | 124 | 507 | -383 |
| Japan | 3,052 | 1,306 | 1,746 | -440 | 3,509 | 1,473 | 2,036 | -562 |
| Western Europe ² | 2,675 | 985 | 1,690 | -705 | 2,395 | 1,025 | 1,370 | -345 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 93 | 46 | 47 | -1 | 90 | 35 | 55 | -20 |
| France | 571 | 169 | 402 | -233 | 278 | 169 | 110 | 59 |
| Italy | 278 | 135 | 143 | -8 | 240 | 140 | 100 | -40 |
| Netherlands | 124 | 78 | 46 | 32 | 143 | 82 | 60 | 22 |
| Norway | 28 | 7 | 21 | -14 | 121 | 10 | 111 | -101 |
| Sweden | 79 | 44 | 35 | 9 | 103 | 51 | 52 | -1 |
| Switzerland | 92 | 32 | 60 | -28 | 99 | 34 | 65 | -31 |
| United Kingdom | 277 | 136 | 141 | -5 | 284 | 159 | 125 | 34 |
| West Germany | 952 | 236 | 716 | -480 | 826 | 250 | 576 | -325 |
| North America | 660 | 290 | 370 | -80 | 850 | 280 | 570 | -290 |
| United States | 351 | 202 | 149 | 53 | 391 | 203 | 188 | 14 |
| Canada | 309 | 90 | 219 | -129 | 459 | 77 | 381 | -304 |
| Less developed countries | 2,465 | 1,700 | 765 | 935 | 3,250 | 1,865 | 1,385 | 480 |
| Southeast Asia | 860 | 660 | 200 | 460 | 1,135 | 720 | 415 | 305 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 126 | 126 | Negl | 126 | 146 | 146 | Negl | 146 |
| Malaysia | 147 | 97 | 50 | 47 | 260 | 134 | 126 | 8 |
| Philippines | 94 | 54 | 40 | 14 | 194 | 79 | 115 | -36 |
| Singapore | 295 | 254 | 41 | 213 | 324 | 262 | 62 | 200 |
| Thailand | 132 | 67 | 65 | 2 | 171 | 64 | 107 | -43 |
| South Asia | 280 | 180 | 100 | 80 | 325 | 210 | 115 | 95 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Iran | 95 | 89 | 6 | 83 | 95 | 75 | 20 | 55 |
| Pakistan | 79 | 61 | 18 | 43 | 88 | 70 | 18 | 52 |
| Sri Lanka | 66 | 6 | 60 | -54 | 78 | 29 | 49 | -20 |
| Middle East | 440 | 285 | 155 | 130 | 520 | 375 | 145 | 230 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | 101 | 51 | 50 | 1 | 65 | 45 | 20 | 25 |
| Kuwait | 82 | 72 | 10 | 62 | 100 | 75 | 25 | 50 |

Table A-2 (Continued)

China: Trade, by Area and Country ¹

Million US \$

| | 1976 | | | | 1977 | | | |
|--|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Exports | Imports | Balance | Total | Exports | Imports | Balance |
| Middle East (continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Syria | 79 | 31 | 48 | -17 | 106 | 43 | 63 | -20 |
| North Africa | 175 | 110 | 65 | 45 | 225 | 130 | 90 | 40 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 98 | 39 | 59 | -20 | 90 | 45 | 45 | 0 |
| Morocco | 21 | 18 | 3 | 15 | 42 | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 515 | 415 | 100 | 315 | 555 | 385 | 170 | 215 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | 129 | 128 | 1 | 127 | 135 | 130 | 5 | 125 |
| Sudan | 53 | 26 | 27 | -1 | 89 | 27 | 62 | -35 |
| Tanzania | 53 | 38 | 15 | 23 | 36 | 17 | 18 | -1 |
| Latin America | 200 | 60 | 140 | -80 | 495 | 45 | 450 | -410 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 3 | Negl | 3 | -3 | 117 | 1 | 117 | -116 |
| Brazil | 10 | Negl | 10 | -10 | 179 | Negl | 179 | -179 |
| Chile | 66 | 16 | 50 | -34 | 60 | 5 | 20 | -20 |
| Peru | 70 | 15 | 55 | -40 | 62 | 17 | 45 | -28 |
| Hong Kong and Macao ² | 1,660 | 1,630 | 30 | 1,600 | 1,840 | 1,795 | 45 | 1,750 |
| Communist countries | 2,345 | 1,240 | 1,105 | 135 | 2,520 | 1,370 | 1,150 | 225 |
| USSR | 417 | 179 | 238 | -59 | 338 | 177 | 161 | 16 |
| Eastern Europe | 985 | 435 | 550 | -115 | 1,220 | 600 | 625 | -25 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Czechoslovakia | 126 | 56 | 70 | -14 | 138 | 66 | 72 | -6 |
| East Germany | 200 | 96 | 104 | -8 | 225 | 110 | 115 | -5 |
| Hungary | 71 | 31 | 40 | -9 | 73 | 41 | 32 | 9 |
| Poland | 106 | 40 | 66 | -26 | 116 | 56 | 60 | -4 |
| Romania | 451 | 202 | 249 | -47 | 600 | 300 | 300 | 0 |
| Far East ⁴ | 620 | 460 | 160 | 300 | 630 | 420 | 210 | 210 |
| Other ⁵ | 320 | 165 | 155 | 10 | 330 | 175 | 155 | 25 |

¹ Data for individual countries are rounded to the nearest \$1 million. All other data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

² Including Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Malta.

³ Including entrepot trade with third countries; Hong Kong reexports to third countries of \$493 million in 1976 and \$534 million in 1977; reexports to China of \$25 million in 1976 and \$38 million in 1977.

⁴ Including North Korea, Mongolia, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

⁵ Including Yugoslavia, Cuba, and Albania.

Table A-3

China: Commodity Composition of Exports, by Area ¹

Million US \$

| | 1976 | | | | | 1977 | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Total | Developed | Less Developed | Hong Kong ² and Macao | Communist | Total | Developed | Less Developed | Hong Kong ² and Macao | Communist |
| Total | 7,265 | 2,695 | 1,700 | 1,630 | 1,240 | 7,955 | 2,925 | 1,865 | 1,795 | 1,370 |
| Foodstuffs | 1,945 | 485 | 450 | 715 | 300 | 2,025 | 475 | 470 | 760 | 320 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Live animals | 230 | ... | ... | 230 | ... | 250 | ... | ... | 250 | ... |
| Meat and fish | 430 | 180 | 60 | 170 | 20 | 400 | 140 | 60 | 170 | 30 |
| Eggs and dairy products | 65 | 10 | 10 | 50 | ... | 60 | 5 | 5 | 50 | ... |
| Grains | 450 | 25 | 160 | 85 | 180 | 455 | 20 | 190 | 80 | 165 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 385 | 170 | 65 | 115 | 35 | 490 | 195 | 80 | 140 | 75 |
| Teas and spices | 140 | 45 | 65 | 15 | 10 | 150 | 55 | 60 | 15 | 20 |
| Tobacco | 35 | 15 | 15 | 5 | ... | 30 | ... | 20 | 5 | 5 |
| Crude materials | 1,805 | 1,135 | 145 | 215 | 310 | 2,045 | 1,280 | 170 | 245 | 350 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hides and skins, undressed | 30 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| Oilseeds | 85 | 65 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 90 | 55 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Textile fibers | 285 | 195 | 10 | 50 | 30 | 290 | 255 | 10 | 15 | 10 |
| Crude minerals | 65 | 45 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 75 | 50 | ... | 10 | 15 |
| Metalliferous ores | 45 | 40 | ... | ... | 5 | 45 | 35 | ... | ... | 10 |
| Crude animal materials | 260 | 150 | 25 | 65 | 20 | 330 | 170 | 35 | 90 | 35 |
| Coal | 95 | 10 | 5 | ... | 80 | 95 | 30 | 5 | ... | 60 |
| Crude oil | 665 | 540 | 60 | ... | 60 | 785 | 625 | 75 | ... | 85 |
| Petroleum products | 175 | 15 | 25 | 65 | 75 | 230 | 10 | 25 | 110 | 85 |
| Fixed vegetable oils | 40 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 10 | ... |
| Chemicals | 330 | 150 | 80 | 60 | 40 | 380 | 160 | 85 | 70 | 65 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medicinal products | 40 | 10 | 15 | 20 | ... | 50 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 5 |
| Essential oils and soap | 45 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 60 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 10 |
| Manufactures | 3,060 | 890 | 1,015 | 675 | 535 | 3,415 | 1,000 | 1,135 | 705 | 575 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leather and dressed skins | 65 | 50 | ... | 10 | ... | 65 | 50 | ... | 15 | ... |
| Paper | 65 | 5 | 20 | 30 | 5 | 60 | 5 | 25 | 25 | 5 |
| Textile yarn and fabrics | 1,155 | 340 | 325 | 265 | 225 | 1,300 | 400 | 380 | 280 | 240 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | 150 | 30 | 60 | 60 | ... | 170 | 35 | 55 | 65 | 15 |
| Iron and steel | 105 | 10 | 55 | 15 | 25 | 110 | 5 | 75 | 15 | 15 |
| Nonferrous metals | 90 | 40 | 10 | 5 | 35 | 65 | 25 | 5 | 5 | 30 |
| Metal products | 105 | 10 | 70 | 25 | 5 | 180 | 15 | 100 | 25 | 40 |
| Nonelectric machinery | 140 | 10 | 55 | 25 | 50 | 140 | 5 | 70 | 20 | 45 |
| Electric machinery | 75 | 5 | 40 | 20 | 10 | 75 | 5 | 40 | 20 | 10 |
| Transport equipment | 70 | 5 | 50 | ... | 15 | 55 | ... | 35 | ... | 20 |
| Clothing | 420 | 170 | 105 | 70 | 80 | 560 | 210 | 150 | 105 | 95 |
| Footwear | 65 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 65 | 25 | 25 | 15 | ... |
| Handicrafts and manufactures | 320 | 155 | 80 | 55 | 25 | 370 | 170 | 115 | 65 | 20 |
| Other | 110 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 55 | 95 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 60 |

¹ Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipsis marks indicate that exports, if any, amounted to less than US \$2.5 million. Estimates are based on data reported by trading partners. Where data are incomplete, as for the less developed and Communist countries, estimates are based on fragmentary information from trade agreements and press reports and on commodity breakdowns for earlier years.

² Including Hong Kong reexports of PRC-origin goods to third countries.

Table A-4

China: Commodity Composition of Imports, by Area ¹

Million US \$

| | 1976 | | | | | 1977 | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Total | Developed | Less Developed | Hong Kong ² and Macao | Communist | Total | Developed | Less Developed | Hong Kong ² and Macao | Communist |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 6,010 | 4,110 | 765 | 30 | 1,105 | 7,100 | 4,525 | 1,385 | 45 | 1,150 |
| Foodstuffs | 560 | 350 | 115 | ... | 90 | 1,115 | 695 | 350 | ... | 70 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grains | 325 | 290 | 35 | ... | ... | 745 | 630 | 110 | ... | ... |
| Fruits and vegetables | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| Sugar | 200 | 60 | 55 | ... | 85 | 320 | 60 | 205 | ... | 55 |
| Crude materials | 895 | 245 | 435 | 15 | 200 | 1,445 | 415 | 810 | 20 | 200 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oilseeds | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 115 | 15 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Crude rubber, natural | 150 | ... | 135 | ... | 15 | 215 | ... | 200 | ... | 15 |
| Crude rubber, synthetic | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Wood pulp | 60 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 55 | ... | ... | ... |
| Textile fibers, natural | 190 | 15 | 175 | ... | ... | 350 | 50 | 300 | ... | ... |
| Textile fibers, synthetic | 115 | 115 | ... | ... | ... | 150 | 150 | ... | ... | ... |
| Crude fertilizers, minerals | 40 | ... | 30 | ... | 5 | 60 | 10 | 40 | ... | 10 |
| Metalliferous ores and scrap | 125 | 25 | 15 | ... | 85 | 110 | 20 | 35 | ... | 55 |
| Crude animal and vegetable materials | 20 | ... | 5 | 10 | 5 | 40 | ... | 10 | 15 | 15 |
| Petroleum and products | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 30 | ... | ... |
| Animal fats and oil | 15 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 35 | ... | ... | ... |
| Fixed vegetable oils | 10 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | 105 | 50 | 55 | ... | ... |
| Chemicals | 600 | 455 | 35 | ... | 110 | 885 | 710 | 60 | 5 | 110 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elements and compounds | 210 | 210 | ... | ... | 5 | 295 | 290 | ... | ... | 5 |
| Dyeing materials | 20 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 40 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Fertilizers, manufactured ³ | 230 | 100 | 30 | ... | 95 | 345 | 215 | 55 | ... | 75 |
| Plastic materials | 90 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 100 | ... | ... | ... |
| Manufactures | 3,900 | 3,045 | 165 | 15 | 670 | 3,555 | 2,670 | 145 | 15 | 725 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and paperboard | 45 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 60 | ... | ... | ... |
| Textile yarn and fabric | 125 | 115 | 5 | ... | ... | 175 | 155 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | 15 | 10 | ... | 5 | ... | 15 | 5 | ... | ... | 10 |
| Iron and steel | 1,445 | 1,335 | 5 | ... | 100 | 1,570 | 1,470 | 10 | ... | 90 |
| Nonferrous metals | 260 | 110 | 130 | ... | 20 | 265 | 120 | 105 | ... | 40 |
| Metal products, industrial | 90 | 80 | ... | ... | 10 | 55 | 55 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nonelectric machinery | 1,090 | 905 | ... | ... | 185 | 455 | 280 | 15 | ... | 160 |
| Electric machinery | 210 | 185 | ... | ... | 25 | 105 | 65 | ... | ... | 40 |
| Transport equipment | 470 | 190 | 15 | ... | 265 | 640 | 365 | ... | ... | 275 |
| Precision instruments | 60 | 40 | ... | 5 | 15 | 25 | 10 | ... | ... | 15 |
| Watches and clocks | 15 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Other | 55 | 10 | 10 | ... | 35 | 100 | 35 | 20 | ... | 45 |

¹ Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipsis marks indicate that imports, if any, amounted to less than US \$2.5 million. Estimates are based on data reported by trading partners. Where data are incomplete, as for the less developed and Communist countries, estimates are based on fragmentary information from trade agreements and press reports and on commodity breakdowns for earlier years.

² Including Hong Kong reexports of third country goods to China.

³ Excluding phosphate rock, ammonium chloride, sodium nitrate, and potassium nitrate.

Table A-5

| Million US \$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------|---------------|--------|-----------|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------|--------|------------------------|-----------|------|
| SITC Nomenclature * | | Japan | United States | Canada | Australia | United Kingdom | West Germany | France | Italy | Netherlands | Belgium-Luxembourg | Switzerland | Spain | Sweden | Hong Kong ^a | Singapore | USSR |
| Total | | 1,473 | 203 | 77 | 124 | 159 | 250 | 169 | 140 | 82 | 35 | 34 | 37 | 51 | 1,735 | 262 | 177 |
| Foodstuffs | | 240 | 26 | 16 | 12 | 33 | 51 | 34 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 734 | 81 | 32 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Live animals (00) | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 237 | ... | ... |
| Meat (01) | | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 20 | 3 | 5 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 90 | 5 | 2 |
| Dairy products (02) | | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 | 2 | ... |
| Fish (03) | | 65 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 75 | ... | ... |
| Rice (042) | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 | ... | NA |
| Fruits and vegetables (05) | | 102 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 34 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | ... | 7 | 136 | 40 | 25 |
| Tea and spices (07) | | 11 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 7 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 21 | 14 | 5 |
| Tobacco (12) | | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Crude materials | | 919 | 45 | 1 | 12 | 47 | 78 | 34 | 77 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 240 | 20 | 26 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oilseeds (22) | | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 3 | ... |
| Silk (261) | | 86 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 15 | 52 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Crude minerals (27) | | 33 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 2 | 8 |
| Tungsten (28392) | | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | NA |
| Crude animal materials (29) | | 42 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 45 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 | 89 | 12 | 17 |
| Coal (32) | | 19 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Crude oil (331) | | 624 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Petroleum and products (332) | | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 104 | 2 | ... |
| Chemicals | | 46 | 22 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 69 | 18 | ... |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Essential oils (55) | | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 4 | ... |
| Rosin and turpentine (5996) | | 22 | 1 | ... | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manufactures | | 260 | 108 | 58 | 94 | 63 | 103 | 84 | 52 | 36 | 18 | 17 | 21 | 29 | 688 | 143 | 53 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton fabrics (652) | | 18 | 18 | 8 | 32 | 12 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 9 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 82 | 15 | NA |
| Silk fabrics (6531) | | 39 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 11 | 1 | 4 |
| Rugs and carpets (657) | | 16 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 2 | NA |
| Mineral products (66) | | 13 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 60 | 8 | ... |
| Iron and steel (67) | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 15 | 3 | ... |
| Tin (687) | | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | NA |
| Machinery (7) | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 17 | ... |
| Clothing (84) | | 58 | 26 | 31 | 23 | 3 | 33 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 102 | 8 | 46 |
| Footwear (85) | | 3 | 4 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 3 | 2 |
| Works of art (896) | | 17 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Basketwork (8992) | | 15 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 22 | 4 | NA |
| Other commodities and transactions | | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 61 |

¹ Data are derived from the official trade statistics of reporting countries, adjusted to reflect Chinese exports, f.o.b. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown. Ellipsis marks indicate that exports, if any, amounted to less than US \$500,000. NA indicates that commodity detail was not available at the time of printing.

^a Data are arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. SITC nomenclature has been paraphrased and SITC index numbers are provided in parentheses as a reference to more precise descriptions.

³ Exports to Hong Kong include goods of Chinese origin reexported from Hong Kong to other countries.

Table A-6
China: Commodity Composition of Imports From Selected Countries¹
1977

| SITC Nomenclature ² | Japan | United States | Canada | Australia | United Kingdom | West Germany | France | Italy | Netherlands | Belgium-Luxembourg | Switzerland | Spain | Sweden | Hong Kong ³ | Singapore | USSR | Million US \$ |
|--|-------|---------------|--------|-----------|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------|--------|------------------------|-----------|------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,036 | 188 | 381 | 507 | 125 | 576 | 110 | 100 | 60 | 55 | 65 | 25 | 52 | 44 | 62 | 161 | |
| Foodstuffs | ... | ... | 319 | 367 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat (041) | ... | ... | 320 | 295 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sugar (06) | ... | ... | ... | 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Crude Materials | 85 | 93 | 36 | 65 | 12 | 31 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 2 | ... | 6 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 15 | |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural rubber (2311) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | |
| Synthetic rubber (2312) | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 18 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Woodpulp (25) | ... | 1 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Cotton (263) | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Synthetic fibers (266) | 72 | 21 | 5 | ... | 11 | 23 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Steel scrap (282) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Chemicals | 360 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 128 | 12 | 44 | 42 | 29 | 24 | 10 | 1 | 4 | ... | 2 | |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ammonium chloride (51412) | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Fertilizer (56) ⁴ | 140 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | 7 | 6 | 7 | 23 | 4 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Plastic materials (58) | 50 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 11 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Manufactures | 1,568 | 74 | 22 | 66 | 99 | 413 | 83 | 51 | 13 | 21 | 40 | 10 | 33 | 17 | 16 | 101 | |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paperboard (64) | 32 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Synthetic fabrics (65) | 136 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | |
| Iron and steel pipe (678) | 198 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 180 | 1 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Iron and steel, nes ⁵ (67) | 882 | ... | ... | 56 | 4 | 70 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 18 | ... | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Copper (682) | 7 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Aluminum (684) | 33 | 6 | 11 | 4 | ... | 1 | 11 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Nonferrous, nes (68) | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| Power generating machine (711) | 10 | 7 | ... | ... | 14 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 30 | |
| Machine tools (7151) | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Construction and mining equipment (7184) | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Nonelectric machinery, nes (71) | 60 | 8 | ... | ... | 4 | 54 | 23 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 2 | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | 7 | |
| Electric machinery, nes (72) | 22 | 4 | ... | ... | 9 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 25 | |
| Trucks (7323-4) | 49 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | |
| Aircraft (734) | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 56 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | |
| Ships (735) | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Precision instruments (861-3) | 10 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | |
| Watches and clocks (864) | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Other commodities and transactions | 22 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 44 | |

¹ Data are derived from the official trade statistics of reporting countries, adjusted to reflect Chinese imports, c.i.f. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipsis marks indicate that imports, if any, amounted to less than US \$500,000.

² Data are arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. SITC nomenclature has been paraphrased and SITC index numbers are provided in parentheses as a reference to more precise descriptions. Residual categories for "Iron and steel" and "Nonelectric machinery" are derived by deducting specified items from divisions 67 and 71, respectively, of the SITC.

³ Including reexports of third country goods through Hong Kong to China.

⁴ Excluding phosphate rock, ammonium chloride, sodium nitrate, and potassium nitrate.

⁵ Not elsewhere specified.

Table A-7

China: Destination of Reexports
Through Hong Kong

| | Million US \$ | |
|---------------------|---------------|------|
| | 1976 | 1977 |
| Total | 493 | 534 |
| Indonesia | 82 | 86 |
| United States | 50 | 61 |
| Singapore | 52 | 59 |
| Japan | 46 | 52 |
| Taiwan | 39 | 31 |
| Vietnam | 10 | 16 |
| Switzerland | 20 | 15 |
| Australia | 18 | 14 |
| Thailand | 19 | 13 |
| West Germany | 10 | 13 |
| Nigeria | 9 | 12 |
| Canada | 12 | 10 |
| Other | 126 | 152 |

Table A-8

China: Commodity Composition of
Reexports Through Hong Kong

| | Million US \$ | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------|
| | 1976 | 1977 |
| Total | 493 | 534 |
| Foodstuffs | 46 | 40 |
| Fish | 22 | 13 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 24 | 27 |
| Crude vegetable materials | 57 | 53 |
| Textiles | 96 | 120 |
| Clothing | 38 | 43 |
| Other manufactures | 41 | 43 |
| Other | 215 | 235 |

Table A-9

China: Imports of Grain and Chemical Fertilizer

| | Grain | | Fertilizer ¹ | |
|-----------|---------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| | Million Metric Tons | Million US \$ | Million Metric Tons ² | Million US \$ |
| 1966..... | 5.6 | 400 | 2.5 | 155 |
| 1967..... | 4.1 | 295 | 4.3 | 200 |
| 1968..... | 4.4 | 305 | 4.0 | 200 |
| 1969..... | 3.9 | 260 | 4.1 | 205 |
| 1970..... | 4.6 | 280 | 4.3 | 230 |
| 1971..... | 3.0 | 205 | 4.2 | 200 |
| 1972..... | 4.8 | 345 | 4.2 | 190 |
| 1973..... | 7.7 | 840 | 4.1 | 220 |
| 1974..... | 7.0 | 1,180 | 3.0 | 230 |
| 1975..... | 3.3 | 675 | 2.9 | 455 |
| 1976..... | 1.9 | 325 | 2.5 | 230 |
| 1977..... | 6.9 | 745 | 3.9 | 345 |

¹ Excluding phosphate rock.

² In product weight.

Table A-10

China: Partial Trade Returns ¹

| | | Exports | | | Imports | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------------|-------|-------------------|---------------|-------|-------------------|
| | | Million US \$ | | Percent Change | Million US \$ | | Percent Change |
| | Period | 1977 | 1978 | | 1977 | 1978 | |
| Total | | 2,312 | 2,921 | 26 | 1,630 | 3,120 | 91 |
| United States | Jan-Aug | 151 | 220 | 46 | 82 | 357 | 335 |
| Switzerland | Jan-Jul | 22 | 28 | 27 | 29 | 49 | 69 |
| Japan | Jan-Jun | 713 | 916 | 28 | 797 | 1,252 | 57 |
| Denmark | Jan-Jun | 14 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Finland | Jan-Jun | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 50 |
| France | Jan-Jun | 94 | 110 | 17 | 47 | 77 | 64 |
| Germany | Jan-Jun | 129 | 174 | 35 | 210 | 478 | 128 |
| Norway | Jan-Jun | 5 | 6 | 20 | 20 | 36 | 80 |
| Spain | Jan-Jun | 19 | 32 | 68 | 7 | 28 | 300 |
| United Kingdom | Jan-Jun | 86 | 98 | 14 | 50 | 76 | 52 |
| USSR | Jan-Jun | 66 | 99 | 50 | 59 | 73 | 24 |
| Australia | Jan-May | 55 | 63 | 15 | 74 | 237 | 220 |
| Canada | Jan-May | 35 | 36 | 3 | 128 | 167 | 30 |
| Austria | Jan-May | 7 | 13 | 86 | 5 | 24 | 380 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | Jan-May | 15 | 19 | 27 | 8 | 64 | 700 |
| Italy | Jan-May | 66 | 68 | 3 | 16 | 68 | 325 |
| Netherlands | Jan-May | 36 | 49 | 36 | 9 | 29 | 222 |
| Sweden | Jan-May | 25 | 22 | -12 | 8 | 21 | 162 |
| Hong Kong | Jan-May | 652 | 810 | 24 | 16 | 24 | 50 |
| Malaysia | Jan-Apr | 40 | 53 | 32 | 34 | 27 | -21 |
| New Zealand | Jan-Mar | 5 | 5 | 0 | 13 | 9 | -31 |
| Singapore | Jan-Mar | 71 | 79 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 29 |

¹ Unadjusted trading partner returns.

Table A-11

China: Contracts for Whole Plant Imports

| Type | Value (Million US \$) | Contract Signed | Comple- tion | Comment |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1975 contracts | 364 | | | |
| Japan | 38 | | | |
| Nippon Seiko Spherical bearings | 3 | Apr 1975 | 1976 | Progress payments |
| Koyo Seiko Cylindrical bearings | 8 | Apr 1975 | 1976 | Progress payments |
| Ibigawa Laminated board | 1 | Jul 1975 | NA ¹ | |
| Ataka Air separation | 11 | Nov 1975 | 1977 | Progress payments; capacity of 35,000 cubic meters per hour |
| Mitsubishi Friction materials | 15 | Dec 1975 | NA | |
| West Germany | 90 | | | |
| Linde Benzene | 20 | Jul 1975 | NA | |
| Krupp Dimethylterephthalate | 50 | Dec 1975 | NA | Progress payments; capacity of 90,000 metric tons per year |
| Uhde Ethanol | 20 | Dec 1975 | NA | Capacity of 100,000 metric tons per year |
| United Kingdom | 200 | | | |
| Rolls Royce Jet engine plant | 200 | Dec 1975 | 1980 | 50 jet engines plus manufacturing facility and testing equipment |
| Italy | 36 | | | |
| Mechaniche Moderne Detergent | 1 | Sep 1975 | NA | Progress payments |
| Eurotechnica Detergent alkalation | 35 | Oct 1975 | NA | Deferred payments |
| 1976 contracts | 185 | | | |
| Japan | 146 | | | |
| Japan Gasoline Aromatics complex | 36 | Jan 1976 | NA | Japan Ex-Im Bank financing |
| Japan Synthetic Rubber Styrene-butadiene rubber | 27 | Feb 1976 | NA | 5-year Japan Ex-Im Bank financing; capacity of 240,000 metric tons per year |
| Kyokuto Boeki Kaisha Hot scarfer | 2 | Mar 1976 | NA | Progress payments |
| Teijin Polyester/polymer | 40 | Mar 1976 | NA | 5-year Japan Ex-Im Bank financing; capacity of 80,000 metric tons per year |
| Nakajima Seiki Wallpaper plant | 1 | Apr 1976 | NA | |
| Nippon Steel Desulfurization plant | 26 | Jun 1976 | NA | |
| Mitsui Cinder pelletizing | 14 | Aug 1976 | NA | |
| West Germany | 31 | | | |
| BASF Diethylhexanol | 24 | Mar 1976 | NA | Capacity of 50,000 metric tons per year |
| Kraus Maffei High reactive lime | 7 | Aug 1976 | NA | |
| Italy | 8 | | | |
| Nuovo Pignone Centrifugal compressors technology | 8 | Jun 1976 | NA | |
| Finland | NA | | | |
| Tamglass Automobile glass plant | NA | Jun 1976 | NA | |
| 1977 contracts | 59 | | | |
| Japan | 20 | | | |
| Chiyoda Natural gas refining | 20 | Nov 1977 | 1980 | 5-year Japan Ex-Im Bank financing |
| West Germany | 39 | | | |
| Zimmer Polyester fiber and film | 12 | Jun 1977 | 1980 | |
| Lurgi Terephthalic acid | 27 | Jun 1977 | 1980 | US technology from AMOCO |

Table A-11 (Continued)

China: Contracts for Whole Plant Imports

| | Type | Value (Million US \$) | Contract Signed | Comple- tion | Comments |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1978 contracts | | 887¹ | | | |
| Japan | | 576 | | | |
| Kuraray | Synthetic leather | 32 | May 1978 | 1982 | |
| Nippon Steel | Steel mill technology | 78 | May 1978 | 1980 | First contract under the long-term trade agreement (LTTA) |
| Mitsubishi | Ethylene plant | 10 | Jun 1978 | NA | |
| Dainippon Tokyo | Phosphors plant | 10 | Jun 1978 | 1981 | For color television tube plant |
| Dainippon Screen | Shadow mask plant | 11 | Jun 1978 | 1981 | For color television tube plant |
| Asahi Glass | Braun glass plant | 68 | Jun 1978 | 1981 | For color television tube plant |
| Marubeni and Japan | | | | | |
| Gasoline | Ethylene plant | 200 | Jul 1978 | 1981 | |
| Hitachi | Color television tube plant | 75 | Jul 1978 | 1981 | |
| Toshiba and Hitachi | Integrated circuit plant | 53 | Aug 1978 | 1981 | For color television tube plant |
| Tokyo electric power services | Thermal power plant | 2 | Aug 1978 | 1980 | Design and construction contract |
| Nikki Engineering and Nippon | | | | | |
| Polyurethane | Synthetic leather base materials | 37 | Sep 1978 | 1981 | |
| West Germany | | 105 | | | |
| Uhde | Petrochemical plants (5) | 105 | Apr 1978 | NA | |
| United Kingdom | | 201 | | | |
| Davy Powergas | Oxoalcohol plants (2) | 68 | Aug 1978 | 1981 | |
| Dowty | Coalface equipment | 133 | Sep 1978 | | |
| United States | | 5 | | | |
| Kaiser | Iron ore mines | 5 | Sep 1978 | NA | Developmental contract |

¹ Not available.² As of September 1978.

Table A-12

China: Foreign Debt Position ¹

| | Million US \$ | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
| Short-term credits ² | | | | | | | | |
| Drawn | 275 | 240 | 240 | 530 | 840 | 920 | 225 | 470 |
| Repaid | 325 | 305 | 175 | 230 | 655 | 830 | 935 | 230 |
| Net | -50 | -65 | 65 | 300 | 185 | 90 | -710 | 240 |
| Interest ³ | 30 | 30 | 15 | 20 | 50 | 65 | 95 | 25 |
| Outstanding | 325 | 260 | 325 | 625 | 810 | 900 | 190 | 430 |
| Medium-term credits ⁴ | | | | | | | | |
| Drawn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 215 | 560 | 285 | 60 |
| Repaid | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 215 |
| Net | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 215 | 560 | 265 | -155 |
| Interest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 65 |
| Outstanding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 215 | 775 | 1,040 | 885 |
| Totals | | | | | | | | |
| Drawn | 275 | 240 | 240 | 530 | 1,055 | 1,480 | 510 | 530 |
| Repaid | 325 | 305 | 175 | 230 | 655 | 830 | 955 | 445 |
| Net | -50 | -65 | 65 | 300 | 400 | 650 | -445 | 85 |
| Interest | 30 | 30 | 15 | 20 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 90 |
| Outstanding | 325 | 260 | 325 | 625 | 1,025 | 1,675 | 1,230 | 1,315 |

¹ All data are estimates based on contract terms, delivery schedules, and trade statistics and are rounded to the nearest \$5 million.

² Six- to 18-month credits for grain, for Japanese fertilizer in 1970, and for Japanese steel in 1975.

³ Estimated at 8 percent per year for 1970-74, 10 percent for 1975-76.

⁴ Five-year credits for complete plant purchases.

Table A-13

China: Financial Balance With Non-Communist Countries

| | Million US \$ | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
| Trade balance (f.o.b.) | -90 | 250 | 310 | 40 | -555 | -65 | 1,705 | 1,140 |
| Net services and transfers ¹ | -30 | -15 | -40 | -240 | -370 | Negl | Negl | 400 |
| Current account balance | -120 | 235 | 270 | -200 | -925 | -65 | 1,705 | 1,540 |
| Debt service ² | -355 | -335 | -190 | -250 | -705 | -895 | -1,055 | -535 |
| Supplier credit drawings ³ | 275 | 240 | 240 | 530 | 1,055 | 1,480 | 510 | 530 |
| Financial balance gap | -200 | 140 | 320 | 80 | -575 | 520 | 1,160 | 1,535 |

¹ Net total of estimated transport costs, overseas remittances, downpayments for plants, and foreign aid.

² From table A-12, principal and interest.

³ From table A-12, includes short-term and medium-term supplier credits.

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